come the shortage through qualitative and quantitatative upgradation of training facilities. The response of the State Governments is awaited.

Recognition of Medical Colleges

1116. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of the Medical Colleges not recognised:

(b) what are the details thereof;

(c) what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) what would be the fate of those students studying in these colleges ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARA-NAND): (a) and (b) According to the information available with the Medical Council of India (MCI), 26 medical colleges are not yet recognised by the Council. The names of these colleges are given in the enclosed statement (see below).

(c) These colleges have either not complied with the minimum requirements as per the standards laid down by the Medical Council of India or have not made a request to Council for inspection for recognition purposes u/s 11 of the IMC Act

(d) The students join unrecognised medical colleges at their own risk: and responsibility knowing fully well that the college is not recognised by the Council. The students passing out from these colleges are not eligible for Registration with Medical Council of India, Central Government services and admission to postgraduate courses, defence services etc.

Statement

Names of Medical Colleges which are Functioning in the Country without Recognition of Medical Council of India.

1. Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad.
2. Katihar Medical College, Katihar.
3. Medical College, Chandigarh.
4. Pramukhswami Medical College, Karam-sad, Distt Khair.
5. Jhelum Valley College of Medical Sciences,' Srinagar.
6. Adichunchunagiri Medical College, Belhir.
7. Siddhartha Medical College, Thumkur.
8. Al-Ameen Medical College, Bijapur.
9. Medical College, Nanded.
10. Mahatma Gandhi Medical College, Aurangabad.
11. Maharashtra Instt. of Medical Sciences & Research, Latur.
12 J. N. Medical College, Swangi, Wardha.
13. NXP. Salve Instt of Medical Sciences, Nagpur.
14. Mahatma Gandhi Mission Medical College, New Bombay.
15. Padmashree Pr. D. Y. Patil Medical College, New Bombay.
16. Terana Medical College, Koparkhairance. New Bombay.
17. K J. Somiyya Medical College, Vidhya-vihar, Bombay.
18. Shri Bhausaheb Hire Govt. Medical College, Dhule.
19. NDMVPs Samaj Medical College, Shivaji ' Nagar. Nastik.
20. Jawaharlal Foundation Annasaheb Chudaman Patil Memorial Medical College. Dhule.
21. Bharati Vidyapeeth's Medical College, Katraj, Dhankawadi, Pune.
22. Shri Vasantrao Naik Govt. Medical College, Yeotmal.
23. Medical College, Kota.
24. Dr. D. Y. Patil Medical College, Kolhapur.
25. Mohan Kumarmangalam Medical College, Salem.
26. The Instt. of Road Transport nee Perunthurai Medical College, Perunthurai.

सरकारी अस्पतालों में दवाइयों की अनुपलब्धता के संबंध में शिकायतें

1117. श्री ईशदत्त यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को सरकारी अस्पतालों में दवाइयों की अनुपलब्धता के संबंध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि लोगों को बाजार से दवाइयां खरीदने के लिए विवश किया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन एवं केन्द्रीय सरकारी अस्पतालों ने जीवन रक्षक अनिवार्य औषधों की अनुपलब्धता सूचित नहीं की है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ) चूंकि सभी प्रकार की औषधें सरकारी अस्पतालों से हमेशा उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जा सकती इसलिए मरीजों को कभी-कभी औषधें बाजार से खरीदनी पड़ती हैं ।

Nurses-Doctors Ratio

1118. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how far the country's nurses-doctors ratio falls short of international standards;

-(b) what are the comparative figures for Delhi, Bombay and other metropolis;

(c) what steps are contemplated to reach international standards by opening more Nursing Colleges in Delhi and elsewhere; and

(d) whether there are any proposals under consideration to allow private sector financed Nursing Colleges to augment Government's efforts and if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARA-NAND): (a) There is no optimal nurse-doctor ratio. However, the most accepted norm is 1 doctor: 3 Nurses.

(b) No such figures are readily available.

(c) According to the information supplied ByDelhi Administration two Schools of Nursing are to be opened in Delhi. The School of Nursing at LNJP Hospital has been upgraded into a college of Nursing this year.

(d) Central Government has not received any such proposal. The State Governments are responsible for the production and training of Nurses in each State.

Direction by the Delhi High Court to MCD for Spraying Pesticides in the National Capital

1119. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Delhi High Court directed the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) to spray pesticides in an area of the National Capital once a week to put an end to the mosquito menance there;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to make it compulsory for both the MCD and New Delhi Municipal Corporation to spray pesticides in all the areas of the National Capital once a week to end the mosquito menance in the Capital; and

(d) if not, what action Government propose to take to end the mosquito menance in the capital and also to bring down Malaria dises therein ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARA-NAND) (a) and (b): The Delhi High Court in their order dated 27-5-93 have directed the MCD to spray pesticides once a week in the Vasant Kunj area as per programme indicating the dates and timings when different areas in Vasant Kunj would be sprayed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Under the Urban Malaria Scheme, both MCD and NDMC are carrying out recurrent weekly treatment of mosquito breeding places with larvicides wherever necessary.

Primary Health Centres in Gujarat

1120. SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA

Wi11 the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of primary health centres in each district of Gujarat as on date 3lst January, 1993;

(b) what are the funds provided by the Union Government to these centres during the year 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(c) what is the number of rural households covered by the each primary health centres of each District of the state: and

(d) what are the measures taken by the Union Government for effective functioning of the centres?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARA-NAND): (a) A statement showing the district-vise number of Primary Health Centres as on 3lst January, 1993 is annexed *[See* below).